England penalized her sugar. Russia

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Mont Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Cord Meyer.

In the free-for-all discussion over the availability of CORD MEYER, Jr., as Democratic State Chairman, it is just possible that both Republicans and Democrats of thoughtful breed will recall that the following is the record:

BRYAN YEARS. 1606-McKanler's plurality in New York 268,469 State. 1900-McRINLEY's plurality in New York

NON BRYAN YEARS. 1898 -ROOSHVELT'S plurality for Governor of New York State ..

1902 -Opala's plurality for Governor of New York State In 1896 and 1900 the New York Demo-

cratic State conventions indorsed the national Democratic platforms of the Bryanized party. In 1898 and 1902 the New York Demo

cratic State conventions severely ignored the national Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine.

One of the most noteworthy and least noticed features of the past session of Congress was the aloofness of the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD of Maine from the active business of the floor. From the opening day, on Dec. 7, up to the date of the last published installment of the index, he spoke on six subjects only, most of them of minor importance. He took part, incidentally, in the discussions on mileage, on one of the several contested election cases, on the pay of jurors, on Philippine shipping, on Vinalhaven as a sub-port of entry, and on the granting of an American register to the British ship Pyrenees.

This is a remarkable record for a statesman of Mr. LITTLEFIELD's intellectual rank and previous oratorical achievements in the House. He gave no man reason to accuse him of sulking, but he was most of the time silent. It was the sudden submergence of one of the foremost orators and debaters in the Fifty-eighth Congress, for in that body his equals in ability and energy are precious few.

On the day before the snap adjournment, however, Mr. LITTLEFIELD came out in full force and in his best form in a running debate with the Democratio leader, Mr. WILLIAMS. The breadth of the Maine man's reasoning, his controversial resources, the pungency of his phrases, and his general command of parliamentary strategies and tactics all appeared to the best advantage. Here was an adversary who could meet the minority leader on equal terms.

The incident suggests the hope that there is no truth in the report that Mr. lican party and to the country.

The Japanese Win the First Land Battle.

The magnitude of the military achievements which culminated on Sunday, May 1, in the storming of the heights of Chiu-tien-cheng-a Manchurian village on the Pekin road, some miles north of Antung-is variously measured, according as the account of the six days' operations comes from Tokio or from St. Petersburg. It is indisputable, however, that the first Japanese army has accomplished its purpose, having crossed the Yaln River, and thus having proken the first Russian line of defence. Unless a stand is made by the Russian commander at Feng-wang-cheng, a town about half way between Antung and Idaoyang, the Japanese invaders of Manchuria will not be checked until they reach the second Russian line of defence. which is the railway running from Harbin to Port Arthur.

Those onlookers who are disposed to minimize the importance of this first trial of strength upon the land assert that Gen. KOUROPATKIN could have had no serious intention of opposing the crossing of the Yalu River, the proof being the relatively small number of troops assigned to Gen. SASSULITCH, who has had charge of the Russian fortifications opposite Wiju. This view of the affair is confirmed, so we are told, by the insignificance of the loss in killed and wounded which the Russians suffered, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg.

On the other side, it is pointed out that, if the Russian commander had no intention of disputing the passage of the Yalu. it is hard to explain why for six days the most stubborn resistance should have been offered to that movement. Then again, according to the report of the outcome of the operations which has been published at Tokio, there were on the morning of Sunday, May 1, no fewer than 30,000 Russian soldiers, having some forty quick-firing guns and eight machine guns, within an area four miles square, of which the fortified heights of Chiu-tien-cheng occupied the centre. It is further alleged in the despatch from Tokio that, although some 70,000 Japanese may by this time have crossed the Yalu at points below and above Wiju, not more than 30,000 took part in Sunday morning's battle.

If these figures are correct, the Japanese victory may be compared in respect of magnitude and of momentous consequences with that gained by Marshal DAVOUST at Auerstadt, on the same day though the Japanese seem to have had | Except when his imagination has got | is an important ingredient. An injury to

a great preponderance of artillerythey are said to have had 142 guns in action against 48 in the hands of their Russian opponents—it was nevertheless a tremendous task which was imposed on their infantry. The troops had, first, to warle a waist-deep stream, the Ilo, and then to storm the heights of Chiu-tiencheng, under murderous volleys from machine guns. It should also be noted that the latest report from Tokio puts the Japanese loss on Sunday in killed and wounded at 650, and the Russian loss at 800; and it is evident that the Russian defenders of the heights must have retired precipitately, for otherwise the Japanese could not have captured, as they say they did, many prisoners, and no fewer than twenty-eight quickfiring guns and eight machine guns. On the whole, it seems to us that the Mikado's soldiers must be credited with the performance of a memorable feat of arms.

It will be observed that all that part of Gen. SASSULITCH'S force which was atationed at Antung and south of that town. along the western bank of the Yalu estuary, is now cut off from retreating along the Pekin road to Feng-wangcheng, and, in order to reach the second Russian line of defence, must traverse the rough country between the Yalu and the Port Arthur brauch of the Manchurian Railway-a country through which it will be extremely difficult to convey artillery. On the other hand, that part of Gen. Sassulitch's force which was stationed considerably above Wiju will now, to save itself from capture, have to fall back in a northeastern direction toward Vladivostok. That the central body. which retreated from Chiu-tien-cheng on the Pekin road, will try to make a resolute stand at Feng-wang-cheng seems improbable in view of the fact that it might be attacked, not only in front, but also on the flank and in the rear, by a Japanese force landed at Takushan on the northern coast of Corea Bay. It is more probable that the routed defenders of Chiu-tien-cheng will make their way as quickly as possible to Liaoyang, a point on the Port Arthur Railway about half way between Newchwang and Muk-

den. It has been repeatedly reported

of late that at Liaovang Gen. Kouro-

PATRIN has concentrated a large number

of soldiers, and regards the place as the

pivot of his second line of defence. At least one deduction may be drawn with confidence from the outcome of the operations which began on Tuesday, April 26, with the capture of two islands on the Yalu, and which ended on Sunday, May 1, with the decisive rupture of the first Russian line of defence. The deduction is that the Japanese are every bit as redoubtable opponents on land as on the sea. At Chiu-tien-cheng the Russians were as strongly posted as were the Turks at Plevna. The Turks, however, beat back the first Russian assault, whereas the Japanese infantry succeeded in storming equally formidable works. Moreover, the record of this first encounter demonstrates that Japan not only possesses soldiers as brave as any on the earth, but also has commanders of first-rate strategic and tactical efficiency.

The Travels of John Sharp Williams.

April 26, the Hon. JOHN DALZELL closed a speech in rebuttal or surrebuttal of the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN with this rather unfortunate passage:

If there be any 'noodlums 'among us, they are not the product of American soil, American institutions or an American civilization. They are to be found among those adventurers who, having retire from less their own country for their country's good, public life at the end of his present term. | find in the field of American politics a prolific source That would indeed be a loss to the Repub- of notoriety and pelf: men who, without conscience and without convictions, find an opportunity now with one party and now with another to secure a market for their peculiar wares, among which is not respectability.

This was Mr. DALZELL's amene way of intimating that Mr. CockBAN was an adventurer. But the passage is capable of a Knownothing interpretation; and its first sentence is so ludicrously contrary to the facts that the Democrats couldn't help taking it up. Mr. DALZELL seems to have great alacrity in sinking. and nobody will pity him much, whatever bastings he gets for his clumsy innuendo. Knownothingism, "native" Americanism, strikes most Americans of the present day rather as a curious variety of surviving bigotry, a ghost from the land of cranks, than as anything now worth getting excited about. But the country should be rather grateful to Mr. DALZELL, for his blunder was the flint to the Hon. John SHARP WILLIAMS'S steel. April 27, Mr. WILLIAMS, who represents a constituency 96 per cent. of which is native born, fell lustily upon that "hoodlum" speech, celebrated the valor and achievements of Americans of other blood than his own, which is Scotch, English and Welsh, and reminded Americans that they are not the only people in the world and that there are other folks just as good.

"Who are your bravest and boldest? Who made the twenty-mile ride down the valley-wonderful, but the subject of overboasting? PHIL SHERIDAN, an Irishman. Who is the one man in the Federal infantry whom STONEWALL JACKSON ever met with nearly equal forces that he did not rout in almost no time? SHIRLDS, at Front Royal, with his Irishmen. My friends, where are the great orators of the world-BURKE and CURRAN? Where are the great writers of the world-GOETHE and SCHIL-LER and RACINE and FONTAINE and LESSING and DANTE and PETRARCE and all the balance of them? Its great painters, sculptors, architects-are they all Americans? There is nothing, in my opinion, more foolish than the notion that because you happen to be a German, or because you happen to be a Frenchman, or because you happen to be an Englishman, or because you happen to be an American, thereby you are better than anybody else. You are better if you are better, and you are not if you are not. Within certain great, broad, indelible race lines human nature is the same from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Dan ube. Wherever peoples are within the lines of mutual assimilation Gop has marked them practically the same. He has laid down metes and bounds and race characters within certain broad lines, but no more than that. Now, my friends, the party of restriction, the party of chauvinism, the party which regards foreigners as necessarily more or less enemies, is the party that you repre

sent. There is not much use in threshing over this old wheat. Mr. WILLIAMS'S sentiments are sound and liberal. Only the when Napoleon won at Jena. For, al- last sentence needs to be stricken out. | jellies and other articles in which sugar

the better of him, Mr. WILLIAMS doesn't really believe that the Republican party regards foreigners "as necessarily more or less enemies." His "impatience with 'hyphenated Americans'" is just, but we prefer to turn to descriptions and quotations that bring to us the fruit of his wanderjähre. "I know the German people," he said: "I have studied with them, danced with them, slept in their houses eaten their salt, and I love them." Then he "paid a tribute to the dear old fatherland, especially the Rhineland":

" I want to say that one of the best couplets ever written, or quatrain, whichever it was, was the

advice the father gave to his son; Meta Sohnt meta Sohn ich rathe Dir eut: Zieh' nicht, zieh' nicht am Rhein

Da geht Dir alles zo lieblich ein. Du kehrst nicht mehr nach Heim. " I have lived among them and I have learned to love them, especially the Germans of southern Germany, and I have learned to love deutsch Frauen, deutsche Weine, und die alte deutsche

Gemuthlichkeit. Moreover, alte deutsche Tapfer-

kelt, known of all men since the day of TACITUS."

The Mississippi ULYSSES is equally at home in France:

" I love la belle France, too. I have danced with er girls at the vintage; noted that, noble or peasant, the Frenchman is always polite and apt to be a gentleman. I love MOLIPHS and SCABBOU." [SCABBONT]

We want the memoirs of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. Is there no sketch of him as he whirls in the dance with the demoiselles of France, who tread the vintage all the day and foot it on the threshing floor at night? A sort of Old World, pastoral, idyllic charm drips from these meagre reminiscences of his wandering youth. He was liked everywhere he went abroad, as he is liked everywhere at home. We believe the rascal has given us and the rest of the world medicines to make us love him. We know one place he must have visited:

> This stone who kisses he never misses To grow eloquent; Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber. Or be a Member of Paritament."

With his cosmopolitanism and his good Americanism, his wit and his good nature, his gift of the tongues, his blarney to the girls and his skill to shake a leg, what an unprecedented and unequalled candidate and campaigner JOHN WILLIAMS would make. If the Democrats only knew a good thing when they saw it!

The Hoosier Grand Young Man.

Young, solemn, stern, earnest as the cholers morbus, the Hon. ALBERT JERR-MIAH BEVERIDGE addressed the Indiana Republican State convention. He ooked hardly older and not a bit more charged with words than when he addressed the Philologian Sodality of De Pauw University on "Should Capital Punishment Be Abolished?"

Every ear was astrain to hear what the Grand Young Man of Indiana would say of the Grand Young Man of New York. The short sentences, born of long thought, began to drop:

" He [Mr. ROOSEVELT] has the great gift of ad-

It is hard to decide whether Mr. BEVERIDGE uses "advisability" in its dictionary sense of "the quality of being advisable or expedient," "expediency or in a Beveridgian sense of "ability to take advice." Mr. BEVERIDGE, pale but potent, is still dropping words: " Note his Cabinet and its unity in spite of the

towering individuality of its members."

An all-tower Cabinet, so to speak. "Witness the concord between Congress and

Executive. Base is the slave who won't believe in

with the Tiger. " But, above all advisers, THEODORE ROOSEVELT

prizes the people's judgment." Whether the people prize his judgment or not. But now the peroration begins to purr and send out sparks:

" We will keep close to farm and shop and millclose to the American home. For there rise the springs of the republic's wisdom, purity and power; there is the country's safety and salvation-there. in the homes of the millions, whence comes th will that we obey, and in obeying find our abundant, exceeding great reward. Yest close to the farm, shop, mill and fireside will we abide-there

Meanwhile, the Grand Young Man of Indiana will keep as close to the Administration as he can get.

Results of the Brussels Convention.

The purpose of the Brussels Convention, which went into effect on Sept. 1. 1903, was the equalization of the conditions of competition in sugar production. and the promotion of sugar consumption in the countries of Europe. It was hoped and believed that these ends could be reached through an abolition of the bounties paid by European countries in which beet sugar had become an important industry, and by the limitation of the surtax also operative in those countries.

The success of the experiment thus far must be regarded as only partial. No advantage in prices has been gained by the producers of either beet or cane sugar which can be attributed to the operation of the convention. The total output shows decrease instead of increase. No noticeable change appears in the American market. Retail prices have fallen in the Continental markets. and a considerable increase in local consumption has followed. But the Continental industry is reported as suffering from a curtailment of exports, and prophecy is rife that the areas under cultivation must be reduced or prices for raw material and labor decreased to an unremunerative margin. No clear advantage is yet apparent in the British colonies whose interests were a factor in England's participation in the con-

vention. With vast interests dependent upon the importation of sugar at low prices, England is in the field with a grievance. Mr. THOMAS HOUGH, M. P., a recognized authority on sugar matters, recently addressed the House of Commons upon the subject. He stated that British imports of sugar during 1903 had fallen off 10 per cent., although values had not materially changed. He attributed the decrease to the fact that cheaper sugar on the Continent had stimulated there the manufacture of confectionery, jama,

British trade interests had followed naturally. He also referred to a further and incidental injury. Russia declined Industry in This Country. to be a party to the convention, and

retaliated by placing a duty on the tea of India and Ceylon, to the injury of British interests in those lands. It is in no way surprising that confusion and dissatisfaction should result from the operation of this convention. No other industry of corresponding importance has been so long and so largely affected by political influences as the production of sugar. To give it normal establishment on a strictly commercial basis is a process attended by difficulties in which someone must be hurt. Sooner or later, the industry must and will find

Sunday Baseball Now.

its own level.

Mr. Justice GAYNOR of the Supreme Court has removed the legal obstacle which stood in the way of baseball games on Sunday. His decision, handed down yesterday, holds that such contests are not contrary to law when they do not disturb the religious peace of the community. As long as this decision stands, the game may be played under appropriate conditions, as a matter of

right and not of privilege. How much better is this than the plan proposed originally by Commissioner McApoo! Although the law was held generally to prohibit Sunday baseball. he proposed to allow the game, issuing to certain grounds an executive permit and denying it to others. Reconsidering this intention, he took the sensible course, obtained a judicial interpretation of the law, and now has firm legal ground to stand on.

The Hon, CORD MEYER, the new head of the Democratio State committee, communicates this opinion to a Herald reporter " I think the party has a good opportunity to If the nati onal convention adopts a platform

the lines of the platform adopted in this

along the lines of the platform adopted in the State, I believe that Judge Panker will be reasonably sure of victory But Mr. HILL's platform has no lines

The death of ANTONIN DVORAK, the distinguised Bohemian composer, recalls the curious critical controversy over his symphony, "From the New World," which he composed while a resident of this country. Dr. Dyorak believed that the way to give national color to music was to imitate the melodic and harmonic idioms of its folk song. He wished to write an American symphony, and the only folk song he could find in this country was the plantation melody of the negro. So he imitated that in his themes. That is, he said he did, and the leading critics of this city accepted his statement, heard the symphony, and decided that it bore out its maker's assertion. Leading critics of Boston promptly decided that Dr. DVORAK's themes were not negro but Bohemian, that there was no such thing as negro folk song, anyhow, and that if there was, it was not American. The symphony was first performed in New York, and therefore became a man of straw. There was not much left of that symphony after Boston was through with it, but it is still performed occasionally in this city by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

There is always something new at Coney Island. The Raines law sandwich has seen its day and won its last victory there. and in the future the thirsty pleasure seeker will obey the law by sitting behind a sausage and a portion of potato salad while he sips his beer. No court can hold that this combination does not constitute a meal. It is a feast, an alimentary dream. To be sure, the thrifty caterers at Coney Island do not furnish knifes and forks to their customers. but fingers were instituted before table furniture, and to dip into the pot was the old American way of feeding. At Coney Island a man goes back to nature, and discards the frills of civilization along with its rules and regulations.

Enter the Sea Serpent of 1904.

From the London Standard.

The Commander of the French gunbost Décidée has seen the sea serpent. It appeared in the Bay of Aolong, near Hal-phong. In a report to his Admiral, he says:
"At about three hundred metres to port I perceived at first the back of the animal. Its blec color and oval form made me think that it was a rock, but seeing that it moved, I took it to be an

immense turtle of four or five metres diameter Directly afterward I saw the mass lengthen itself out, and emerge successively by a series of vertical undulations, all the parts of the body of the animal having the appearance of a flattened serpent, the length of which I estimated at about thirty metres, the greatest width being four and five metres." Several officers and men of the orew have confirmed the statement, giving most oircumstantial particulars. The animal appeared a second time at about one hundred and fifty metres from the Décidée, and then dived under the vessel. doctor declared that the back, of semi-circular shape, did not in any way resemble that of an animal of the whale tribe. The skin was black, with yellow spots, and quite smooth. At one time the sailors affirm that, after diving, the animal raised its head out of the water to a height of about four metres. The color was similar to that of the rocks few scales. The length of the head is estimated at between sixty and eighty contimetres. The animal blew jets of water into the air. It moved at the speed of about eight knots. No one saw anything like fins. It is believed to be of the same species as the creature observed by Naval Lieu nander of the Avalanche n 1898, in the same neighborhood.

spellbinders for Maine

From the Washington Post Some of the Maine Representatives in the House are cleverly utilizing the bracing atmosphere of the coast to help along their campaign. Several House Republican orators have been invited to come to Maine for the month of August. Every facility is promised them in securing comfortable quarters for themselves and families. But they are also invited along late in the month to deliver speeches in the State campaign, which will conclude he second Monday in September

As most of the State campaigns do not begin until after the Maine election, several crators are low looking for cottages on the Maine coast

The Seven Lies of Man Behold the seven lies of man And tell his age by that; As soon as he can list, he save

Next, when the baseball team begins To make its thrilling score, His well-loved grandmamma falls dead A dozen times or more.

Third, like a furnace does he sigh Of course we know the gist He tells the maiden fair she is Fourth age, he comes home in the morn,

And gladness fills his cup

The good Samaritan has been Pifth, to the woodshed he repairs His heir to interview.

And says: "My son-kerswat! Karawiaha-He next has leisure on his hands and fills a jug with bal

Ten pounds to be its weight. Last age, when lean and slippered He finds his greatest joy In telling what perfection ruled The days he was a boy.

THE BEST SUGAR INTERESTS. The Story of the Development of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In you recent editorial, "Is American Beet Sugar a Failure?" you speak of "the Beet Sugar Trust, otherwise the American Beet Suga Company." As the same error has been made frequently in the press, will you kindly allow me to say that the American Beet Sugar Company is in no sense either a trust or a monopoly? Its history is this. The Oxnard Beet Sugar Company established a plant at Grand Island. Neb., which was first operated in 1890, and a year later the plants of the Norfolk Beet Sugar Company and the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company were established in Norfolk, Neb., and Chino, Cal., respectively. three plants had precisely the same capital behind them, and the stockholders were identical. Subsequently the same financial interests, under the name of the Pacific Beet Sugar Company, built the plant at what eventually became the new town of Oxnard, Cal., the place being named after Mr. Henry T. Oxnard. Several years ago it was decided to merge the four corporations into one, and for this purpose the American Beet Sugar

has a fifth plant at Rocky Ford, Col., and-like the other four-the factory was constructed for the Oxnard sugar interests. You will therefore see that the American Beet Sugar Company has taken in nothing but its own property, and is no more a trust than if the late A. T. Stewart had had a dozen dry goods stores in the United States, and had decided to put them all into one corporation. Nor does the American Beet Sugar Company in any way control the industry, its plants being only five out of some forty. It is probable that the so-called Sugar Trust, that is to say, the American Sugar Refining Company, owns either wholly or in part more beet sugar plants than the American Beet Sugar Company. To have comprehensively summarized the beet sugar situation in the United States your conclusions should accordingly have been taken, not from the annual statement of a single corporations. Seet Sugar Company has taken in nothing

Company was formed. This company

poration engaged in the business, but from the annual statements of all of the several corporations.

It would use up too much of your space to go into all these conclusions, but I should like to say that you have emitted to take into account the important matter of drought, over which, unfortunately, no corporation has any control. Thus drought raised sad lavoe last year with the orop of the Hocky Ford factory, which is one of the banner plants of the country, and for the last few years there have been very serious troubles of the same character in southern California. Another matter which you have not taken account of is the fact that men have gone into the business with insufficient experience or insufficient capital, or both, with the result that there have been some disastrous wrecks. As for your statement that "the beet sugar industry may be able to compete with imported cane sugar in the West and Far West, but the country at large must depend mainly upon the cane of the tropics; more than half the sugar consumed in the world comes from beets, and large quantities of such sugar are constantly being brought into New York in the raw state for refining, so that even with the cane sugar production of the Southern States and the imports from Cuba and other places the Eastern part of this country is likely to depend to a considerable extent on beet sugar. It is only fair to add that you hit the nail squarely on the head in naming as one of the prime obstacles to the development of the best sugar industry in this country the fact that "the American farmer does not take kindly to the sort of work required for beet culture;" also that in general your edifornial is so sane of expression as to be one of the very few comments on the rubject in the last fourteen years of genuine interest to any one who has kept in close touch with the matter.

New York, April 20. Matter. New York, April 20.

In his comment on the article in question, our critic is both right and wrong. The matter which we published was not intended to be exhaustive or fully explanatory, and Mr. Adams charges us rather with the sin of omission than with that of commission. Strictly speaking, there is no Reet Sugar Trust. The term was used, in the general sense, to indicate a harmony of operation which stands in the mind of the public as a trust. The expression is of common usage in reference to the beet sugar interests, just as the American Sugar Refining Company is generally known as the Sugar Trust. Neither is a trust, and the one is as

The Naval Battalion's Efficiency

much so as the other.

To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: In view of the recent controversy respecting the relative merits of the militia and Regulars as to the former's ability to withstand the fatigue incidental to the While it is, of course, well known to those who have witnessed the drills of the Naval Militia that boys call them; which they do and of which the public are in ignorance. These call for all the grit they possess, and when accomplished cause them to feel as if the only difference they could see between the navy and their own organization was that after a strenuous performance of their naval duties they had to add their regular civio work. while the regular Jack Tars rested comfortably in their hammecks or sprawled over the deck. Only a few days ago orders were received for

boat practice from 8 to 7 P. M., which meant hustle from office to ship. Now, if the weather was at all fair, it would be bad enough; but Wednasday night, which had been selected for such practice, was about as nasty as could be imagined; yet these young chaps jumped into their sea togs, and at the command, "Bosts and away," they were in the East River, pulling with a vengeance against the strong ebb tide (and it is fairly strong at Twentyperiod, and after a short drill aboard ship, donned their street clothes. Afterward a number of them as I have since learned, appeared at a fair in full dress and spent the remainder of the

night dancing, &c.
So much for the ability of the naval portion of the New York guard to stand fatigue, and I opine that the military portion can do their share also if

The Naval Battalion will be present at Madiso Square Garden Menday night, and for the first time the public will have an opportunity to see just what they can do. They will duplicate the various drills they give aboard ship. The wonder will be how they manage to do it so well in so contracted a space and with the amount of hustle required to through them so quickly.

To Step Betting on the Races

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Admitting that the Western Union Telegraph Company sins in transmitting news from the recetracks to persons intending to use this news for illegal purposes sins as much as it does in accepting and forwardin messages for green goods operators—are the direct ore of that corporation as bad as the men who note the contests on which bets are placed? "No Western Union wires, no poolrooms," is not wholly true. The Western Union's great rival, the

Postal Telegraph, might transmit the results of the races; or the telephone wirrs might be used for the races; or the telephone wirrs might be used for this purpose; or results sent over the newspaper wires might be used. But if horseracing were pro-hibited in this State and the introduction from other States of racing news prohibited, there ould be no betting here.

Prohibit racing in New York State. Place a sensor at the State line and prevent racing news from being brought in, by censoring all telegrams telephonic messages, letters, newspapers, and the like. Exclude from the State every person sus-pected of a willingness to talk about the races. Thus the hideous ulcer of betting on the races can

Gathering Points on Practical Politics. From the Lawrence Gazette.

A Kansas convention was on in Lawrence. It was in the opera house and much interest was attached to it. A university professor came into the editorial room and asked for a private ference. When the doors were closed he explained "I would like to attend that convention to-morrow but I do not know how to get in. Can you helr me? I do not usually take up with such things, but just now I am writing a book on "The Workings of Practical Politics,' and would like to attend convention, just to see how things are done, don't you know. It may not strike you that way, but we always thought it was the funniest thing we ever heard. Without authority and without hesitation he was given a ticket admitting him to the plant form, and told it would be honored if presente at the stage door. Of course it was honored with out question, and the man who was writing treatise on "Practical Polities" proudly sat or stage next to the chairman during the session.

Another Version Mary had a little horse, Its hide was white as snow, And every time she bet on it MAY DAY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Except for a desultory observance by a faction of the insignificant Socialist party here, May day, the chosen anniversary of the Marx radicals, passed without incident in New York. May 1 was regarded at one time as a day of evil import for property and order, for that was the date of the adoption of the red flag as the symbol of class strife and violent methods for a new industrial and political order. The society of the International, organized in London in 1863, held its first convention in 1864, and the original manifesto drawn by Karl Marx was descriptive of its purposes, namely, a union of mechanics of various nationalilies, with a view to a propaganda of dis-

ruptive and destructive socialism. The first step in the work of the International was the disregard of the duties and obligations of patriotism; the second, the adoption of the motto, "No rights without duties, and no duties without rights"; and the third, the general acceptance of the red flag as a protest against economic conditions needing bloodshed to destroy them. The International did not survive the first attempt of its members during a brief and bloody period to carry their projects into effect in Paris.

But the teachings of the German, English, French and Italian Socialists survived, and in a modified and more pacific form the agitation has gone forward in European countries and in the United States, being carried on here almost exclusively by naturalized voters from eastern Europe, and largely by aliens. May 1 has ceased to be a day of popular apprehension, and the red flag has ceased to be accepted as a dangerous incitement to serious disorder. It has come to be regarded with indifference and by the great body of American workmen with derision. The annually threatened "May day strikes" to be begun on that day in various lands, in various trades and for various purposes of industrial "emancipation," do not materialize and are

The bugbear of May day and of the red flag has passed. In New York city the day is not devoted to a protest against "the economical subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor. It has been more generally employed in the strenuosities of spring moving.

1863-1903.

Forty Years of American Progress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From

\$174,000,000 to \$873,000,000 in agricultural products exported From \$41,000,000 to \$407,000,000 in manufactures exported. From \$6,000,000 products exported From \$9,000,000 to \$58,000,000 in forest

products exported From \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000 population From \$17,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000 total

ational wealth. From 2,100,000 to 6,000,000 farms. From \$8,500,000,000 to \$22,000,000,000 total

value of farm property. From \$1,500,000,000 to \$4,500,000,000 annual value of farm products. From 10,000,000 to 250,000,000 tons of coal

produced annually. From a few thousand to over 10,000,000 tons From 23,000,000 to 2,900,000,000 gallons of petroleum produced.

From less than 1,000,000 to over 14,000,000 From 7.500 to 275,000 tons of copper pro-From less than \$200,000,000 to nearly \$1,100,-

000,000 total worth of minerals produced.
From less than 150,000 to 525,000 factories. From less than 1,500,000 to over 6,000,000 actory workers. \$400,600,000 to over \$8,000,000,000

actory wages and salaries yearly. From \$2,000,000,000 to over \$14,000,000,000 From \$47,000,000 to \$82,000,000 worth of

From a few thousand dollars to over \$75,-000,000 worth of silver produced. From 4,800,000 (1880) to 10,000,000 bales of

otton produced From \$115,000,000 (1860) to nearly \$400,000,000 worth of cottons manufactured.

From \$1,250,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 total value of farm animals From \$204,000,000 to \$1,025,000,000 mports

From \$243,000,000 to \$1,420,000,000 exports. From \$2,248,000,000 (1867) down to \$014,-000,000 public debt.

From \$146,000,000 (1866) down to \$25,000,000 annual interest charges. From \$4.12 (1866) down to 32 cents annual nterest charge per capita.

From \$25,000,000 to \$782,000,000 gold and silver in the Treasury From \$595,000,000 to \$2,387,000,000 total noney circulation

From a storm tossed, war swept, disunited antry to a peaceful, progressive, glorious ited Union. Walter J. Ballard. united Union SCHENECTADY, MAY 2.

The Delightful English Starling TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I SAW one of

ie lovely English starlings last week in Centra Park. I have loved and raised many of them eve since my childhood days. Le Grand-Bouker, who signs the second letter printed in THE SUN about these birds, gives some details, but does n seem to be as fully acquainted with all their habits as I am myself. These birds are very common a Europe-not only in England. On my grand father's estate in Westphalla (North G they were tenderly protected and greatly beloved by the farmer, as they are great destroyers of harmful insects and caterpillars rapidly disappear wherever the bird makes its home.

We watched for the return of the startings as the

heralds of spring, and their twitter and like song and the building of their nests in the little wooden boxes put up in the big horse chestaut trees which surrounded the house were a constant source of delight to all. The bird is very tame and becomes a pet even when left at liberty. I distinctly remember how often the parents would fly right into the room to get some worms put near the windows as tempting tid-bits, and also how a whole family of startings, who nested in one of the boxes in the tree before the kitchen windew of the boxes in the tree before in a kitohen when a terrific thunder-torm frightened them. Despite all remonstrances on the part of my parents and grandparents, with each returning spring I bribed one of the coachmen to watch a neatful of starlings for me and bring me the little ones just at the moment when the could live without their parents' care. Then would feed them and put them near the window in a cage, and the parents would come to look after them, and by degrees the little ones would become so tame that they could be given their freedom, fly out in the trees, yet come back to me whenever they saw me.

I have never been able to find out positively whether they knew me the next year after their return from the south, but I am inclined to believe they did, for some of the old birds were so muc tamer than others that I think they remembered having been petted. Of all house pets I think the starling is one of the dearest; his song is a delightfully joyous one; he learns to whistle if trained by a good whistler, and I have had several starlings that spoke and sang a few words. They are extremely fond of running water and the last ones I had, two years ago, in Brooklyn, used almost to demolish their cage when I turned on the faucet in the kitchen, and when let out they would fight to take the first bath under the faucet in the hollow of my hands.

When I saw the first starting the other day in the sed as if this park, of all parks I have Park, It see ever known the lovellest, had become dearer still; and I hope the American children will make pets of the startings as of squirrels. NEW YORK, April 80.

Doing Good by Stealth Knicker—Is his charity unostentatious? Booker—Very. When he gives advice he doesn

What Puzzled Her Staylate-Yacs, Miss Bella, I was once at death's

THE ORITICS OF THE WAR. A Veteran Correspondent's Comments of the News From the Yalu River.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 11 eault of the Japanese operations on Yalu as described in the despatches in to-day's Sun is what was to be expected once ft had been determined that the Russian resistance to the passage of that river would be only conventional. Now that the Japan ese are across the Yalu, the real interest

the campaign begins. The most noteworthy point in the Russ escription of the fighting on their left is the employment by the Japanese of 4.7-inch guis which appears to have given them a prepringing up of these guns over the Corean roads must have been a work of exf the thoroughness of the Japanese prep arations. By this time the Japanese should have

sufficient troops across the Yalu to compet the Russians to make a retrograde movement to the positions on the road toward Lisoyang and Mukden, probably at Fengwang-cheng, and for some days we shall be hearing of rear-guard encounters of more or less importance. The accounts generally lead to the belief that the first stand by the Japanese effect a landing in force at Takushan it does not appear that it could be held effec-tively. What might save the situation there, for a time at least, is the fact that the Rus sians have been laying a transportable rail way from a point, Taiping, on the Port Arthur-Mukden line to Siu-yen, to which place troops and stores were to be transported a strong force at this point would be a menace to a Japanese advance north or west from Takushan; it might therefore become necessary to dislodge it before making a general attack on Feng-wang-cheng. Siu-yen is the chief town of a department in the Liao tuns province, about midway between Taku shan and Taiping, and has direct connection by road with Feng-wang-cheng.

It appears to be now definitely established that the submarine mines that destroyed the Petropavlovsk and injured the Pobleda between 1 and 7 o'clock in the morning of March 10 by the Japanese destroyers Ake bone and Sazanami. NEW YORK, May 2.

The Scotch Mainly Not Celts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW! Is is not other correspondents that the Scotch (except the Highlanders) and the Scotch-Irish are not Celts, but people of the same race as the English, that is, Anglo-Saxons with a Norman

In the first place, the Scotch-Irish are mainly descendants of English and Scotch-rish and Scotch colonists, placed on confiscated Irish land in 1605 (Plantation of Ulster) and subsequently by English rulers. These Scotch colonists were Lowlanders. Secondly, the Scotch thermal Lowlanders. Scotch themselves (always excepting the Highlanders) are not Celts, but men same blood as the English. Robert Bruce John Balliol, the Stuarte, John Knox, Nober Burns, Hume, Adam Smith, Sir Walter Scott Carlyle-these were not Celts, nor were the

Carlyle—these were not Celts, nor were the people Celts among whom they lived, and whom they governed or represented or led The civilization for which they stand was not a Celtic, but essentially an Anglo-Saxon civilization. Politically, they were in the same kingdom as the Celtic Highlanders racially, they were akin, not to the Highlanders, but to the English across the border.

This correction is offered, however, purely in the interest of fact. "Vox Missas's conclusions are correct, even if his premises are not wholly sound. By all means may the Irish, the Scotch, the Scotch-Irish, the Welsh, the English, the Americans and the Canadians, wherever living and of whatever origin, live in harmony with each other and in mutual esseem, not because centuries ngo their ancestors were Gaels, or Picts, or Angles, or Saxons, or Jutes or Cymry, but because today they, themselves, find it easy to get on with each other and to esteem each other one or the other of which most of them live are at peace with each other; because friendship is better than hatred, and mutual esteem better than wrangling and discord and Jasiousy.

ITEACA, N. Y., April 28. ITEACA, N. Y., April 28.

German Women in the Profession

From the Pllgrim. Back twenty or thirty years ago a few women began to call the attention of their sisters to all the evil and dependence the lack of education means for them in a country where knowledge is accounted the highest good. Quiet, steady work followed, un-dismayed by legislative action and by public abuse and ridicule, until now almost all the German un From \$525 to \$1,300 national wealth per them degrees in various branches, and high school cities. With the right to study the professions a home has come the right to practise them, and there are a number of women physicians and a few women lawyers in Germany to-day, something tha would have been considered impossible thirty year ago. Prominent men have been enlisted in the service of higher education for women and the service of higher education for women, and the daughter of a Minister of Education was one of the first pupils of the high school courses opened in Berlin ten years ago. Prominent in this work have been such educators of note as Helene Lange in Berlin, Elisabeth Gnauck-Kühne in Leipsic, and those veterans of the movement, now passed awa Louise Otto-Peters of Leipsic and Mattide

"Hara-kirl." Not "Harl-karl." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice all the newspapers, including THE SUN. to-day, that the Japanese suicide by cutting open the abdominal walls, or disembowelment, is referred to under the spelling "hara-karl." The correct term is "hara-kiri," pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, and not "hairy-kairy

on the second symbole, and not "nairy-kairy has many of the Japs from now on in the fight with Russia, when defeated, will be doomed to show their national characteristic as "quitters," and commit this suicide of "happy despatch," we should be more accurate in our alluston to it.

Tübingen.

"Harl-karl" means, if anything, "glass-goose which is nonsense. "Harl-kirl," the correct term means "belly cut."

A Japanese in victory is one thing: in adversity quite another. In the first instance he is bum tious, cocky, a boastful braggart: in defeat, worst kind of a coward, so pusiliantmous that is the most pitiful wreck, mentally and physically. NEW YORK, May 2.

The Passing of the English Sallorman. From the Liverpool Datly Post.

The skipper of the tramp steamer Bumping Bil was engaging a new orew. "What's your name" he said to the foremost applicant. "Giuscope Grinolleri," replied the man. "Eyetalian?" he went on to the next A. B. "Ivan Ikanoff Russian?" "Bolish, sare." "Right; step russian: Bolian, sare. "Right; step alone side o' Yewseppy. Next man?" "Wilhelm Zwill angusl." "German?" "Ja." "Very good: over you go. Next?" "Manoel Oliveria. I Portugues seaman, Senhor." "Step over, then, Manniwel Next?" "John Thompson, sir." "What?" "John Thompson, sir." "What?" "John "What in th-thunder-what th Thompson, sir." -- what nationality?" screamed the horrified ship master. "English, sir," replied the man. For full half minute the unhappy skipper stood speech less, his countenance turning from purple oreage, and from orange to gray; and then, with gurgling gasp of "English, by gum!" he tottered staggered and fell prone upon the ground.

From the Philadelphia Press.
decidedly seedy looking individual, who ha called to see C. Wesley Thomas, Collector of the Port, was admitted to the latter's office after a long wait.
"I called in reference to Mr. Blank's account

abruptly began the visitor. "I guess you remented him. He paid \$4.50 into the consolent fund about six months ago. I'm Mr. Blank brother, and upon investigation I learn that its goods he smuggled into this country were only worth \$4.40. So you see he paid the Government 10 cents too much. Now I thought that inasmue as he was so honest and I am his brother, you "That's enough," interposed the amused Colletor: "here's your 10 cents. That yarn is certain worth the price.

Fate of One Package of Seeds

From the Washington Post.
Representative Mahon of Pennsylvania is leug ing over a letter just received from a nice old lac residing in his Congressional district. He sent package of beans secured from his quota at Agricultural Department to this lady, thinks he would like to plant them in her garden In replying the lady addressed the Pen-anian whose name was written indistincti the frank, as "Mr. Mackin." were splendid beans you sent me. I co ked for dinner, and they made the finest soup tasted. Thank you ever so much."